

WORKERS OF ALL COUNTRIES, UNITE!

MONTHLY BULLETIN

# **DİSK**

COMMUNIST PARTY OF TURKEY

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## CPT PARTICIPATED IN THE MEETING OF THE COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES ON THE WORK OF THE JOURNAL "PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM"

The CPT participated in the meeting of the communist and workers' parties on the work of the journal "Problems of Peace and Socialism" in Prague. The representative of the CPT addressing the meeting spoke on the developments in Afganistan, Nicaragua and Iran since the last meeting. Pointed out that the sphere of influence of imperialism has been narrowed further more. Cited the arms race and the international tension mounted by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, first of all the USA. The representative of the CPT said that the Peking rulers are supporting these war-mongering efforts of imperialism. Mentioned the dangers brought by the plan of deploying new US missiles to Western Europe, by the decision of producing the neutron bomb, and by the widespreaing the views of a "limited nuclear war". Qualified the preservation of peace and detente as the most urgent task before the mankind. Underlined that the peace proposals of the XXVI. Congress of the CPSU are approved and supported by the CPT. The representative of the CPT who condemned the counterrevolutionary efforts in Poland declared that the CPT is supporting the letter of the CC of the CPSU to the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party. Saluted the concrete, constructive peace proposals of the government of Afganistan. Underlined that our party is supporting wholeheartedly the campaign "hands off Cuba!".

The representative of the CPT who saluted the publication of the PPS uninterruptedly since 1958, conveyed the thanks of the communists of Turkey to the collective of the journal, especially to comrade C.Saradov, the editor in chief. The representative of the CPT who explained that, since 1964 and inspite of the difficulties of the illegal work, the journal is being published in Turkish, told that the journal was published 1977-1980 legally with a circulation of 7 thousand. Mentioned that the journal gained respect and influence among the communists as well as among the progressive left forces. Said that numerous progressive people are persecuted because of this work.

The representative of the CPT who displayed the efforts of imperialism to make the countries of the region as partners of its adventurist policy for the Near and Middle East, where also Turkey lies, condemned the terrorist actions of Israel. Underlined that the CPT is supporting the demands of the people of Cyprus like the withdrawal of all foreign troops, the withdrawal of all imperialist bases, and respect for the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the country. Congratulated AKEL and the CP of Greece because of their successes in the elections.

The representative of the CPT who displayed the repression and the methods of the reactionary military dictatorship in Turkey, declared that the CPT got heavy wounds at the intensive attacks, but was able to convene the plenary meeting of the CC in August 1981.

The representative of the CPT, at the end of the speech, underlined that the CPT is not sharing the positions of some fraternal parties, which could harm the functioning of the journal or turn the work and the platform of the journal into a "discussion club".

*Atilim, 1 December 1981:*

## AGAINST THE TEARING UP OF THE 1961 CONSTITUTION, FOR A DEMOCRATIC CONSTITUTION

Hüseyin Kadir

The bourgeois press is paying a greater attention to the interviews of the imperialist statesmen than to the hearings of the Advisory Parliament, in order to learn what our political future will be. So the junta. Also the junta is hiding the date, when the so-called "reestablishment of democracy" will start, from the "Turkish nation", but is declaring at the hearings of the European Market to the Federal German imperialists.

Those who dragged the country into such a shameful position, to what kind of "democracy" are they going? In other words, what kind of a constitution the junta is dictating upon the people?

Recently a member of the Advisory Parliament asked a question which was giving away the character of the constitution: "Will the laws correspond to the constitution, or will the constitution correspond to the laws? Indeed, the junta with the anti-democratic laws adopted like the law of High Control Council, the law of High Council of Judges and Attorneys, the law on the universities, and with those laws, which the junta declared to adopt, is proving yet, what kind of a constitution is going to be prepared. What to the Advisory Parliament is left, is to approve the laws on trade unions, universities, political parties, election and demonstration, as the constitution. It is clear that the junta, which seized power by violating the 1961 constitution, is preparing itself to tear up this constitution fully.

### The forces bound to the 1961 constitution:

If the military dictatorship is an enemy of the 1961 constitution, the Justice Party of Demirel and the fascist Nationalist Action Party are the arch-enemy of this constitution. Each action of the junta against the 1961 constitution is only getting the support of these most reactionary, pro-American circles and of the collaborating monopoly bourgeoisie, and is strengthening these circles.

On contrary, there are forces who are defending the 1961 constitution. Let us look to the workers' movement after 1960. The workers of Derby rubber factory, the glorious actions in Demir Döküm, Sungurlar and Singer (1), the action 15-16 June (2) have turned the items of the 1961 constitution into slogans. The working class protected the constitution. Let us remember that at those days the working class was distributing the constitution instead of leaflets. After the 12th March (3), our working class repelled mostly the reactionary revisions in the 1961 constitution through hard struggles. The changes foreseen by the regime of 12 th March, the law of State Security Courts was



not let pass by the working class of Turkey. The working class who preserved the democratic essence of the 1961 constitution lost Türkler, one of its leaders, and today its leaders are under the threat of capital punishment, because they are for the 1961 constitution. This class is the main force which is against tearing up the 1961 constitution.

Today, inspite of the heavy attacks against our party and other democratic forces, an open, legal and not to be undermined force comes through, which is against the tearing up the 1961 constitution. Ecevit (4), in the journal "Arayış" defended the 1961 constitution many times. The Kemalist intellectuals, writers, the officers and commissional officers of 27th May (5) are against the tearing up of the 1961 constitution. Sav, the president of the Turkish Bar Association, put the slogan: "A constitution more advanced than the 1961 constitution!" The leadership of the Workers' Party of Turkey (TİP) put the struggle for a democratic constitution as the tactical target of all democratic forces.

### For a democratic constitution :

A democratic constitution, what does it mean? Actually now the preparation of a general draft of such a constitution and the agreement on the fundamental principles of it, are on the agenda of all national democratic forces. It is not sufficient to say "no" to the junta and to the constitution prepared by it. It is necessary to go to the battle field for a constitution which will reflect the interests of millions of toilers and the overwhelming majority of the nation.

A democratic constitution is first of all a constitution, which is basing fundamentally on national independence, which is foreseeing the liberation from the imperialist blocks, from the chains of NATO for ever, and which is defending peace against war. Secondly, a democratic constitution must guarantee all general democratic freedoms, the freedom to organize, to speak, to demonstrate, a democratic election system, must prohibit the enemy of these freedoms, fascism, and must recognize the equality of national rights. Thirdly, a democratic constitution must put the economic independence at the top of the agenda and must have a content against the private capitalist monopolies, in favour of the interests of the people, and must have the principle of etatism protecting the small and middle enterprises from ruin. Fourthly, the democratic constitution must prohibit the big ownership on land and must say: Land to the peasants! Fifthly, a democratic constitution must recognize the freedoms of the working class to free collective bargains and to strike completely.

### · Rights are not given, but to be taken!

After the adoption of the 1961 constitution, the workers and the toilers got the democratic rights not immediately. They won the freedoms recognized by the constitution through hard and bloody struggles. Within these actions which started with the strike in Kavel (6) and the demonstration in Saraçhanebaşı (7), the working class raised the revolutionary slogan: "Rights are not given, they are to be taken!"

A democratic constitution can be reached only if today one is going to wage a struggle for it. And it can be only preserved through hard struggles. This is the lesson which is drawn from the last 20 years by the proletariat and by the democratic forces. Now it is obvious that a very hard struggle is waiting

the people for a democratic constitution. In the Advisory Parliament, the members started to ask: "What happens, when the people do not approve the constitution?" The answer of the junta to this question is: "This is not a consideration of the Advisory Parliament!" This means, that the makers of the constitution of the 12th September are doubting the support of the people, and it is clear that the junta is not willing to bow in front of the people. So, what to do?

Now, the work to be done, is the uniting of everybody who is against the tearing up of the 1961 constitution and for a democratic constitution, and the persistent fight against every anti-democratic law passed through, against every arrest directed on the progressive forces, against the tortures and persecutions.

The struggle for democracy can not be done from above, through the so-called "realist" secret diplomacy. Moreover, the turning of behind to the struggle for a democratic constitution in the name of civilism with the claim: "Let the junta go, whatever may come, be it only a civilian one", and a move towards the so-called democracy by a AP-CHP coalition, these are either illusions or a reactionary compromise.

Waiting and saying: "Let the junta first declare a draft constitution", means persuading the people. It is impossible to resist an anti-democratic constitution, without resisting these laws which show the character of the coming constitution.

The reactionary forces of the bourgeoisie are tearing for the second time in 20 years the constitution and declaring shamelessly that they are doing this against those forces who aim to tear the constitution.

Concerning us... The Communist Party is declaring even now that it will fight against the reactionary constitution of those who have torn up the 1961 constitution. We will support every movement which will start for a democratic constitution with all our strength, we will spread and deepen this movement, and continue it until the day, when the people will seize the power...

All forces against the tearing up of the 1961 constitution and for a democratic constitution, unite!

- 
- 1) Big factories in Istanbul
  - 2) The reactionary regime 1971-1974
  - 3) A big workers' action 1970 against the reactionary changes in the law on the trade unions, which ended with success.
  - 4) Former prime-minister, former president of the People's Republican Party (CHP)
  - 5) The coup on 27 May 1960 lead to the 1961 constitution
  - 6) A factory in Istanbul
  - 7) District in Istanbul



## UNITY AGAINST THE ECONOMY OF PLUNDER

Zeki Tireli

Özal (1) is saying: "With the permission of God, Turkey will become Japan of the Western Asia." If it was another time, may be there could be some people who would say: "Speak, speak, although it is a lie, it comes sweet to the ears". But today the economic situation is such bad that even the collaborating monopolies who feel the soil sliding under their feet, are uttering loud screams. Koç (2) says: "the crises has become utmost for the companies. " Sabancı (3) is complaining: "The high interest rates prevent not only the growth of the existing industrial enterprises, but also their functioning with full capacity". But the collaborating monopolists know very well that the policy of 24 January (4) is directed to strengthen the monopoly bourgeoisie generally, although it is harming individual monopolies. Therefore they are supporting the policy of 24 January, inspite all these. Because, this policy which is overwhelming the whole burden on the people, is for them really the "sole alternative."

But at the Second Economic Congress in İzmir, it was seen that the 24 January policy is not the sole alternative for the economy of Turkey. The junta convened this congress, in order to show to the public opinion that the economic policy followed by it is a right and just policy. Imitating the 1st Congress convened by Atatürk, the junta was following the aim of spreading the lie of a "welded mass without classes and privileges". However, two tendencies came through at the congress. There were those who supported the "free market for the monopolies", and those who defended etatism. This discussion reflected itself even in the speeches of the head of the junta and of the head of the economy. Özal responded the words of Evren (5) "we are experimenting the free competition" with the claim that there is no other alternative for the policy of 24 January. But the congress was not restricted with the discussion free competition-or etatism. Many voices rose against the policy of 24 January.

Denizci, the president of Türk-İş demanded the broadening of the trade union rights and freedoms, priority for employment, the establishment of an unemployment security, the prohibition of dismissals through laws, the decrease of the tax burdens on the toilers, a tax-free minimum wage, the preservation of the seniority compensations, and the strengthening of the social and economic justice. Another representative of Türk-İş said: "Those who will deliver the state enterprises to the private sector, can not give account for that!" The representatives of the Chamber of Agricultural Engineers told Özal: "We are not going to be the guard of your inflation!" They demanded land to the peasants and the development of the cooperatives. In order to protest the limitation in the subventions for fertilizers, they have boycotted some meetings. The speakers from the Confederation of Tradesmen and Handicraftsmen underlined the danger of ruin for the tradesmen, handicraftsmen and the small entrepreneurs, and resisted the the policy of high interest rates, raising the fees for Bağ-Kur (6) and putting new taxes on tradesmen and handicraftsmen.

At the congress, the non-monopolist sections of the bourgeoisie made also protests facing the ruin brought to them by the "free competition". The president of the Industrial Chamber of Eskişehir, Zeytinoglu said: "Usury has become a law, the upsurge for export can not be done with the industrialists who are consuming valuta". Many scientists made concrete proposals, opposing

the policy of 24 January, corresponding to the national interests, and preferring etatism.

The main reasons behind this polarisation at the II. Economic Congress in İzmir are the lack of any signs of an improvement in the economic situation and the increase in the discontent of the people day by day. In spite of the dictate of imperialism and the anti-democratic repression of the junta, the overwhelming majority of the people of Turkey is rejecting the policy of "narrowing the belts". The control of the economy and extinguishing the class contradictions by a junta, which is even not able to control a congress, are empty illusions.

Now, the problem for those social forces whose interests are contradicting the policy of 24 January, is to unite their forces and to struggle for the end of the "free competition", against the strengthening of the monopolies by the state, for an etatism in favour of the people, for a national industry, for the broadening of the rights of the toilers, for the improvement of the living and working conditions, and for the liberation of our country from the joke of the imperialist financial institutions. Only through this way is it possible to break and throw away the "alternative" of the Özal gang, and to end the "experiment" of Evren.

- 1) State minister of the junta for economic affairs, advisor of the Demirel government on economic affairs, overthrown by the junta.
- 2) The president of a monopoly group
- 3) The president of a monopoly group
- 4) A policy accepting the so-called "Friedman concept", adopted by the Demirel government and followed also by the junta
- 5) Head of the junta
- 6) A special kind of social security for private entrepreneurs

## information

### THE REPRESSION - THE REACTIONS

Today the dimensions of the repression in Turkey can be seen even if one looks to the official announcements. On the anniversary of the 12 September coup, the official data said that there are 20 265 arrested people. On the eve of November, the the Martial Law Coordination Center at the General Staff declared the number of the arrested people as 30 000. The repression and the attacks on the CPT and the progressive forces in Turkey is displayed by an article of Kemal Kervan in the 11/1981 issue of the journal "Problems of Peace and Socialism".

#### The attack on the CPT continues:

Newspaper "Günaydın" on 16.11.1981 wrote that 35 members of the CPT are arrested in Istanbul. The onslaught on the CPT shifted in November, parallel to these attacks by the repressive organs on the state, into a psychological war.



For example, a disinformation is spread that the party leadership has dissolved all work. The reactionary newspaper Tercüman published in November a series of anticommunist and anti-Soviet articles which are elaborating the thesis: "The CPT is destroyed!" and claiming that they are depending on the police-statements of the prisoners.

### The raids - the massive arrests:

The reaction is continuing land-scale operations in order to intimidate the masses.

In Istanbul, the security forces are raiding the factories and workplaces with the claim of "searching the CPT". In factories like Demirdöküm, General Elektrik, Uzel, Hoover and Pancar Motor, where numerous workers work and where DİSK is organised as the trade union, the leaders of the factory councils are rearrested. In Istanbul, to the districts where the toilers live like Silahtar, Alibeyköy, Ümraniye, Kağıthane, İstinye and Bağlarbaşı, raids are organised. The relatives, mothers and fathers and friends of the "searched" people are arrested and tortured. The security forces organised an air landing operation to the NASAŞ factory in Gebze with the helicopters. They took four leaders of the factory council. It is unknown what has happened to them.

Also in the raids in the city Gaziantep and its villiages the same method is used. In Kertil villiage of Kilis, the mother and father (60,65) of a "searched" democrat are tortured. As the old man shouted with pain the name of a prophet, the police asked: "Who is this man, where do you know him from?" In the villiage Gözübüyük, 40 villiagers, 10 of them women, are arrested. The villiagers say that these 40 persons might be killed at torture, because no news comes from them. In the villiages Sarılar and Hasanoğlu, the people are thrashed by nailed sticks, and hot irons are put on their tongues. In Sarılar, besides the two collaborators of the police, all villiagers are tortured.

The repression in Kurdistan is continuning with all its brutality. The operations in the provinces Tunceli, Diyarbakır, Mardin, Urfa and Siirt are directed by a special air landing unit brought from Kayseri. All women between 15-35, and all men between 15-50 are gathered in the villiage squares and tortured. Ugly methods are used against the women. In the prisons of Diyarbakır, wolf dogs are rushed upon the prisoners. All clothes of the prisoners are torn up, and health care is refused to them. Mehdi Zana, the former mayor of Diyarbakır who was tortured for a very long time and, Fesih Şeşeoğlu who suffers from paralysis are not taken to the hospital. In the prison in Bağlar district, the prisoners are not allowed to see their relatives. In other places the visitors of the prisoners are beaten.

### The torture is widespread and systematic:

The organ of the junta, which is refusing in the Western European public opinion the tortures, the Martial Law Coordination Center at the General Staff had to declare on the eve of November, that it has fixed 342 torture cases.

It came also to light that the torturers who have killed the publisher İlhan Erdost in the Mamak military prison are the militants of the fascist MHP. Remzi Tetik, the director of the prison, in his statement at the court, said that they

are members of the MHP.

As the result of the campaign of the progressive forces "let us dispose the torturers", a specialist of tortures, the assistant police superintendent of the city Uşak who also insulted women prisoners, is sentenced to 3 years 10 months imprisonment.

### Ecevit- the court cases:

Bülent Ecevit, a former prime-minister and former president of the CHP, is sentenced for 4 months imprisonment, because he has criticized the dissolution of all political parties by the junta. The sentence on Ecevit, who is now in prison, lead to reactions in the Western European public opinion. There are protests of the Labour Party of Great Britain, the Social Democrat Party of Federal Germany, the European Parliament, the European Council, the ICFTU and Willy Brandt, president of the Socialist International.

The court case against the progressive teachers' association Töb-Der came to its last stage. Süleyman Yaşar, who made the defense on behalf of all prisoners at the 3rd Martial Law Court in Ankara demanded the release of the patriotic teachers.

All of the leaders of Köy-Koop, the central cooperative organisation, are now released. The leaders of Köy-Koop who were released as the result of the protests inside and outside the country, demanded the broadening of the investigations.

### Chains on the press and thought :

Mrs. Okşan Yardımcı, lawyer of the trade-union Basın-İş affiliated to DİSK, started a hunger strike, in order to protest her detention since 5 January 1981 without being brought to the court. World Federation of Trade Unions sent a protest message to General Evren on the case of the detention of Mrs. Yardımcı since 10 months and applied to the International Labour Organisation. The International Labour Confederation informed the Common Market, the European Council and the European Parliament on this case.

The court case against the responsables of the Emaş printing-house owned by the trade union Genel-İş affiliated to DİSK, started in Ankara. Imprisonment for 8-15 years is demanded for the repsonsibles of the printing house, among them the journalist and writer İlhami Soysal.

Erhan Tuşkan, the responsible editor of the "Progressive Patriotic Youth" is sentenced again for 8 years 9 months imprisonment. Now, the total imprisonment against Tuşkan makes approximately 50 years.

Ali Bahadır, the owner and responsible editor of the newspaper "Uyanış" got 2 years imprisonment from another court case. Bahadır is now in the Zonguldak-prison and is sentenced for 10 years imprisonment totally.

Metin Çulhaoğlu and İlhan Akalın, owner and the writer of the journal "Socailist Power" are sentenced each for 7 years 6 months imprisonment.

For Ali Sirmen the columnist for foreign news of the newspaper "Cumhuriyet", the journeys to foreign countries is forbidden. Ali Sirmen got this information, when he was assigned by his newspaper to go to Federal Germany and then follow the meetings of the European Council and the European Parliament.



A seminar of the Contemporary Journalists on the "Constitution and the press" was prohibited by the martial law of Ankara. Prof. Dr. Mümtaz Soysal, columnist of the newspaper "Milliyet", Muzaffer Saraç, president of the trade union Yol-İş, Nevzat Helvacı, president of the Association of Contemporary Lawyers, Cem Eroğlu and Mahmut Tali Öngören, the president of the Association of Contemporary Journalists were going to speak in the seminar, which was forbidden.

On the other hand, Kazım Ayaydın, president of the youth organisation of the fascist party MHP to Istanbul and Gürsel Başdemir, another fascist militant, who had killed Ali İhsan Özgür, the responsible editor of the progressive daily "Politika" are acquitted by the reactionary forces.

### Who will carry the responsibility of death punishment?

The National Security Council put the responsibility of taking the decision of carrying out the death punishments on the shoulders of the "Advisory Parliament". During November the number of the death punishments given at the courts make 38. There were other 41 death sentences given before. Therefore, the decision of the junta lead to reactions among the members of the Advisory Parliament.

On the other hand, the arrests in other cities are going on. After the onslaught against the CPT, it is stated that 16 members of the Workers' Party of Turkey (TİP) are arrested in Adana, and a court case will start against them. Tarık Akan, a famous film star is going to be tried with the demand of 6 years 8 months imprisonment. Akan opposed the persecutions against the artists in a speech addressing the workers abroad.

### The junta is preparing mass dismissals,

The decisions of the Supreme Court of Appeal which pave the way for massive dismissals continued during November. This time the Supreme Court of Appeal approved that the employer can dismiss a worker, if he does not come twice to work in one month. If the employer agrees with the excuse (illness or death cases), he has to pay the seniority compensation, if not, he will be able to throw away every worker he doesn't like in the street.

In a series of other workplaces, many preparations for mass dismissals are done. At a meeting of the junta with the ministers, black lists are prepared against the students and the teaching staff at the universities. 280 employees of the Turkish Radio and Television are dismissed or appointed to other jobs which do not have anything common with their profession. For example, a cameraman is appointed to a state enterprise dealing with underground water products.

The regulations in the ministry of education are changed and the governors are delivered the right to gather information on all teachers in the region. According to this information, the teachers, especially the members of Töb-Der are going to be dismissed massively.

The junta is preparing an intensive dismissal campaign against the state employees under the pretext of the law on early retirement. "All employers who have completed 20 years in work, can take their retirement". Behind this mask, the law is permitting the chiefs of the departments to dismiss the emplo-

yees who are progressive.

### The law on high educational institutions:

A new law on the high educational institutions is approved by the junta. The law is foreseeing that the rectors of the universities should be appointed by the state president among the 26 membered council, again appointed by the junta, is prohibiting for the teaching staff and for the students to be members of political parties, and binds the membership to associations to permission. The law is abolishing the executive and scientific autonomy of the universities. The students have to attend every lecture. So 90 000 students who have to work, in order to be able to pay the high price of high education - another dictate on the students imposed by the junta recently - loose the opportunity to study at the same time.

The new law on the high educational institutions lead to a big protest movement. Mrs. Türkan Akyol, rector of the Ankara University, said that it is impossible to carry out scientific work in a place where the scientific autonomy is abolished. At the starting ceremonies of the universities in Istanbul, Bursa, Karadeniz, Trabzon, Kocaeli, and Ankara this new law was critized. About 2000 university professors applied to the junta and other institutions, and demanded changes in the new law.

### The statement by the İGD :

İGD (Progressive Youth Association) issued a statement on the occasion of the week of youth and students 10-17 November. In the statement, where it is said that the youth is struggling since 14 months under the rightist military dictatorship for its just demands, the raise of the immediate demands of the youth and students everywhere is demanded. Among these demands are:

End the anti-democratic repression, the bloody terror and the tortures! End the massive dismissals! New workplaces should be open and guarantee to work to young workers must be given! No to the paid high education and to the private schools! A democratic and full autonom university! We want not new arms, but new schools and modern educational equipment!

### THE COURT CASE AGAINST DİSK

The court case against DİSK (Confederation of Revolutionary Trade Unions) is going to start on 24 December 1981. According to unofficial statements the indictment against DİSK is over 850 pages. Death punishment is demanded for 52 leaders and functionaries of DİSK, only because they made use of the rights within the laws and the 1961 constitution.

International Labour Organisation (ILO) sent a letter to the junta and protested the trampling of the trade union rights and freedoms. In the letter of ILO, the closing of the trade unions, the arrest and persecution of the trade unionists, are qualified as contradicting with international conventions and with the statut of ILO. In the letter of ILO sent to General Evren, the guarantee of all trade union rights and freedoms, a report on the conditions of the 52 DİSK leaders and the immediate release of all trade unionists are demanded.



Teachers Trade Union of Sweden and the Trade Union of Employees of Sweden opened solidarity campaigns with the teachers and trade unionists in Turkey who are persecuted, arrested, going to be tried, and with their families.

As the court case against DİSK is approaching, the solidarity meetings with Kemal Daysal, member of the Executive Committee of DİSK in many countries are increasing. Newspaper 'L' Humanite'' published an interview with Daysal on 4 November 1981. Daysal and Selahattin Uyar, deputy president of the Textile Workers' Trade Union affiliated to DİSK, spoke in the meeting of the Solidarity Committee Denmark-Turkey in Copenhagen. The meeting was attended by numerous political parties and trade unions. Kemal Daysal also made a press conference in the European Parliament and exposed the situation in Turkey and spoke on the latest attacks of the junta against the trade unions.

Textile Trade Union International affiliated to the WFTU and the deputy president of the Textile Workers' Trade Union affiliated to DİSK, Selahattin Uyar, made a meeting in November. At the meeting the solidarity actions with the functionaries as Rıdvan Budak, Süleyman Çelebi, Ali Aykut and Besim Usta, the repression on the trade union movement in Turkey, as well as the congress of the International are handled. After the meeting a joint statement is issued which is appealing all textile workers in the world to raise their solidarity with their class brothers in Turkey.

## documents

### TO THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

Very esteemed comrades,

On behalf of all communists of Turkey, of the working class and the toilers of our country, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkey salutes the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution with its most sincere and high feelings.

The Great October Socialist Revolution realized by the workers and peasants of Russia under the guidance of the party great Lenin's lead not only to the founding of the Soviet state, but also opened a new era in the history of the mankind. The Soviet people built socialism. Defended the fatherland against all attacks of imperialism and fascism, writing down epics of heroism. Today the Soviet people are stepping with the same persistence and steadfastness towards building communism.

The uninterrupted development and strengthening of the Soviet Union and the Leninist peace policy followed by her, are the most solid sources of force in the primary task of our day, in the struggle against the tensions, the confrontations, and the arms race mounted by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, the USA administration and the rulers of NATO against peace, progress and the existence of humanity. The Soviet people are working for the realization of the tasks put by the XXVI. Congress of the CPSU, the building of communism and the preservation of peace, with a very great unselfishness.

Today the struggle of our people and of all national democratic forces against the imperialist diktat, dependence on NATO, the exploitation of the foreign and local monopolies, the repression of the reactionary military dictatorship, and for national independence, democracy and freedom is inseparable from the struggle for peace and disarmament.

The CPT is defending the view that all proposals in regard with peace and disarmament put by the XXVI. Congress of the CPSU, as well as by the Soviet Union in all levels and in all spheres, deliver broad perspectives not only for the defence of peace and security in our region and in the world, but also for safeguarding the security of our country. The CPT



is appreciating highly the development of the good neighbourly relations between the Soviet Union and Turkey.

The traditional and fraternal ties between the CPSU and the CPT are developing and strengthening steadily on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Long live the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution!  
Long live the Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union!

7 November 1981

İ. Bilen  
General Secretary  
CC, CPT

## TO THE XXXVII. CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Esteemed comrades,

On behalf of all communists of Turkey, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkey sends its militant revolutionary greetings to the XXXVII. Congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain.

Your Congress takes place in a period, when US administration and the ruling circles of NATO are mounting their aggressive and adventurist policy on world scale, fanning the arms race and threatening the whole mankind. The struggle for peace is today a burning question not only for the communists, but also for the whole humanity. The concrete peace proposals of the Soviet Union carry an actual importance.

Your Congress takes place in a period, when the Thatcher government which keeps in step with the adventurist imperialist policy outside, is overwhelming the burden of the arms race and the crises most heavily on the shoulders of the broad masses. The Communist Party of Great Britain is in the forefront of the struggle of the working class and toilers of Great Britain against the hegemony of the monopolies and the policy of overwhelming the burden of the crises on the working people.

Comrades,

The anti-democratic attacks of the reactionary military dictatorship in Turkey, which seized power on 12 September 1980 are continuing. Since May, the most reactionary, pro-American and collaborating circles are launching an anticommunist onslaught. Thousands of patriots and democrats are intended to be bound to the chain of ban on the Communist Party of Turkey, the sole illegal communist party in Europe. Therefore, brutal tortures are exerted on these people. Besides, the pressure and diktat of the US administration and the ruling circles of NATO on Turkey, in order to make the country a tool for their aggressive and adventurist policy against the neighbouring socialist countries and the Arab peoples, are mounting further more.

The Communist Party of Turkey is struggling under very hard conditions to establish the united front of all national democratic forces against the imperialist diktat, the dependence on NATO, the exploitation of the monopolies, the onslaught of the rightist junta, for national independence, democracy, peace and for the rights of the working people.

In this struggle, the communists and the progressive people of our country see the solidarity of the communists and democrats of Great Britain at their side. We want to convey you the thanks and gratitude of the progressive forces of Turkey, since you are at the forefront of the solidarity movement with the democratic forces of our country.

The Communist Party of Turkey and the Communist Party of Great Britain are developing the relations between them on the basis of common struggle ideals and internationalist solidarity.

We wish great success to the XXXVII. Congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain.

With communist greetings

14 November 1981

İ. Bilen  
General Secretary  
CC, CPT



## TO THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA

Esteemed comrades,

We are observing with deep concern and with a great hatred the aggressive and adventurist conspiracies of the Reagan administration escalated since a long time against the socialist Cuba, against Nicaragua and Grenada, and against the people of El Salvador who is fighting for freedom. We are informed that these bloody and dark complots are going to be turned into open military operations. Washington's demand at the meeting of Fort McNair from all countries in the region, especially from the reactionary and fascist dictatorships to be ready to all forms of interference, including the military intervention, lead in our country to a deep anger among the progressive forces.

The Socialist Cuba, since the victory of the revolution had bravely repelled every kind of the complots of the US imperialism. It rebuffed the Playa Giron operation, the bacteriological attacks and the economic embargo with a great resistance. The Soviet Union and the socialist countries were always at the side of the heroic people of Cuba.

Comrades,

Turkey lies tho sands of kilometres far from Cuba. But we, the communists of Turkey can not remain indifferent to the events in this region of the world and to the bloody and dark intrigues of the US imperialism and its lackeys. The efforts of the Reagan administration against the socialist Cuba and the national and social liberation movements of the region can not considered seperately, from its war-mongering plans in the Near and Middle East, where Turkey is situated. And they can not be considered apart from its worldwide policy of confrontation with the socialist countries.

The communists of Turkey who are struggling today under the hard conditions of the reactionary military dictatorship demand the immediate end to these bloody and dark intrigues of imperialism and an end of the play with fire. The Communist Party of Turkey and the Communist Party of Cuba have fraternal bounds on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. On behalf of all communists of Turkey and the working class of our country, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkey salutes with deep revolutionary feelings the Communist Party of Cuba and the heroic people of Cuba.

16 November 1981

I. Bilen  
General Secretary  
CC, CPT

## TO THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE BULGARIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

Very esteemed comrades,

On behalf of all communists of Turkey and of the working class of our country, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkey sends its revolutionary greetings to the CC of the Bulgarian CP, to all Bulgarian communists and to the neighbouring people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on the occassion of the 1300. anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian state.

The struggle of the people of Bulgaria, who lived 500 years of the history of 1300 years under the joke of the Ottomans, against exploitation, slavery and social injustice lasted for centuries. The epics of heroism of the undaunted patriots and the brave internationalists are written down to the history of the country with golden letters. The friendship, brotherhood and the solidarity of the people of Turkey with the neighbouring people of Bulgaria are depending on the internationalist traditions which have developed in this resistance, in the struggle against the Ottoman suppression.

The revolution realized by the Bulgarian people under the guidance of the Marxist-Leninist party of the working class and with the invaluable support of the Soviet army, opened a very new page in the history of Bulgaria. Under the guidance of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the working class and the people of Bulgaria realized the greatest success of their history, they have built a new society. The communists of Turkey and the toilers of our country feel a great pleasure with all steps done and from all invaluable achievements in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Today, the socialist Bulgaria is a solid stronghold of peace, international security, friendship and solidarity among the peoples in the world, especially in the Balkans. The CPT is appreciating highly the consistent peace policy of the Bulgarian Communist Party, and is supporting with all its strength the development and strengthening of the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Turkey.

The CPT is bound to the fraternal Bulgarian Communist Party with ties which are developing and strengthening on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We wish new big successes to the communists, working class and the people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in building the developed socialist society.

With our communist greetings

20 October 1981

I. Bilen  
General Secretary  
CC,CPT





